

DIDSBUY PIONEER

VOL. XII

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1914

No. 46

ONLY 3 DAYS MORE The Last Days of This Sale WILL BE RECORD BREAKERS ONLY 3 DAYS MORE

We are determined to break all records for fast and liberal selling and reduce our stock to the very lowest limit.

If you want to lay in a supply of strictly high class goods at prices less than ordinary asked for cheap goods, be sure to attend this sale. Absolute clearance of all.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Prices to the last notch, and if low price is any inducement you ought to make a special visit here to see these offerings. This is an economy chance you cannot afford to miss.

During this sale we are giving a key for the kitchen cabinet with every \$1.00 cash purchase, and also cash received on account. We would advise you to hurry for the keys are going fast and we ask you to kindly remember there are three prizes to be given away. The lady returning the most keys and the gentleman returning the most keys. If you get the right key you have a chance for two prizes or one prize for the greatest number of keys returned.

J. V. BERSCHT

"Christmas Toys" AT SHAW'S

It's not too early to think about what you will buy for the children's Christmas toys. Get them before the best ones are picked out and save time and trouble later on. :::::

WE HAVE THE BIGGEST ASSORTMENT OF ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN ALBERTA

Anything and everything in toys at Shaw's store

Apples \$1.00 per box, in lots of five 95c each

Men's Dress Mackinaws, all colors and sizes
A good line of Men's Overcoats

FLOUR AND FEED

Yours for values,

J. R. SHAW
The Man that Sells Everything



PORK

WE are now ready to buy your
W CATTLE and HOGS and will
guarantee to give you satisfaction
in price and attention. Don't forget
that we solicit your business and will give
you our best attention whether we buy
or not.

N. WEICKER
Office east of R. R. track,
opposite Union Bank.
Phone 85

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Bank by Mail and Save Long Drives

Mail us the cheques or cash
you receive, with your Pass-book,
which we will return with the
Deposit credited. Then you can
pay your bills by cheques, which
we will honor, or if you want the
cash yourself, send us a cheque in
your own favor and we will
forward the money by return mail.

Drop in and talk to the Manager
about it.

DIDSBUY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Centrale Branch—W. A. Stewart, Manager, Mr. Hopkins, ledger keeper,

Red Cross Funds

Previously acknowledged....	\$200.00
Didsbury Women's Institute, per Mrs. Bicknell.....	10.00
	\$210.00

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 49.00

Men Wanted

Who wants a public position—lots of work, no salary attached. There will be five vacancies on the Council board and three on the School Board to be filled in a few weeks. Those who retire from the Council are Mayor Atkins, Councillors Osmond, Sinclair, Moyle and Stark, the first four have filled their terms and the latter has removed from Didsbury. For the School Board Messrs. J. V. Berscht, Dr. A. J. Weart and H. Reiber retire. It's time the ratepayers got busy and started to think matters over as to who they want to conduct their business next year. Most of those who retire from the Council have expressed their intention of not again holding public office.

Six Didsbury Young Men Enlist For War

The terrible war is gradually being brought nearer to us day by day in little things that perhaps we do not pay any particular attention to; in fact a large number of people do not realize or rather ignore the fact that Canada is at war, and it takes some sledge hammer blows to awaken them to such realization. An event has just happened right at our doors that should bring this fact home to us with exceeding force.

Six of our best young men have applied and have been accepted for the second contingent of Canadian troops to be sent to the front. The names of these young heroes are Geo. Sexsmith, Jr., Peter Wood, James Riddel, W. Hopkins, F. K. Owens, L. C. Swan. Geo. Sexsmith, Jr., is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Sexsmith, who have resided in Didsbury for a great many years. George, Jr., is one of our most popular young men and will be especially missed in the Didsbury High School.

Pete Wood, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wood, another of our lads who have grown from boyhood to young man's estate in our midst, has also been very popular in the Didsbury High School and among the young people of the town. Both of these young men have been practically raised in Didsbury.

James Riddel has been employed at the south end livery barn and is a steady, clean living young fellow who was highly thought of by those who were acquainted with him. He is an Englishman.

F. K. Owens, W. Hopkins and L. C. Swan are three well known young men who have been closely identified with Didsbury's business life for a long time, being employed in the local branch of the Union Bank, Mr. Owens

and L. C. Swan, junior. All three are highly thought of amongst the business men of the town as well as by a large circle of young friends they have made since coming to Didsbury. Two of them came from England while Mr. Hopkins' home is in Innisfail. This town should feel proud of these gallant young fellows who have given up ease, home and position to do their share in protecting the liberties of the Empire as well as represent us in Empire's time of trouble at the battle front. No doubt they will find many hardships for which they were unprepared and witness many scenes that will chill their hearts, but we hope that through it all they will feel that here at home loving thoughts and wishes are following them through their troubles and those of us who are left at home through circumstances over which we have no control will honor them for their manliness in responding to the Empire's call.

They enlisted at Calgary on Monday and will return to town to complete arrangements before taking up their duties permanently. It is expected that the contingent that is being mobilized now will leave for England sometime in December.

Council Meets

The Council met on Monday night in the Council chambers. With the exception of passing some bills and making preparations for the forthcoming elections for Mayor and Councillors there was very little other business of importance transacted.

Mayor Atkins, Councillors Reed, Osmond, Sinclair, Moyle, solicitor Austin and Secretary St. Clair were present. Councillors Stark and Chambers absent.

Bills amounting to \$455.96 were found correct and ordered paid. This amount includes two cars of coal and freight on same.

Bylaw No. 131 to appoint the Sec.-Treas, Returning Officer for the forthcoming municipal elections was given three readings and passed.

Mayor Atkins stated that he had received complaints about the septic tank system being installed by the Rosebud Hotel management.

Councillor Osmond (chairman of the Sanitation committee) reported that the Medical Officer of Health and the Provincial Department of Public Health had the matter in hand and that the system would be installed according to regulations of the Department in such matters.

The Council then adjourned.

Orrin D. Joiner

Cornet soloist with the Metropolitan Orchestra and Concert Co., which appear at the Opera House on Nov. 30th, is without an equal in Canada, and those who miss hearing him will miss a rare treat.

Curlers Take Notice

A meeting of all interested in curling will be held at Liesemer's old stand, Osler street, on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. Everyone who wishes to join the Curling Club is asked to attend this meeting as officers will have to be elected for this season.

AROUND THE TOWN

Will Little, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Little, who formerly lived at Westcott, has joined a military motor cycle corps and it is reported has left for England.

Divine service in the English church next Sunday at 7:30 p.m. Evensong and sermon.—Rev. A. C. Tate.

Mrs. Clarence Sipperly left last week with her father-in-law for Rochester, Minn., to undergo an operation. It is to be hoped she will return in good health.

O. A. Dack who formerly had a homestead in the Rugby district, returned from Judith, Montana, last week with a carload of horses.

Geo. Hogg of Elkton, left on Monday for England to join his old regiment there. Mr. Hogg held the position of drill sergeant in the British Army and was on the Reserve forces.

The Didsbury Agricultural Society Seed Fair will be held at Didsbury on January 12th, 1915. This will be a great opportunity for farmers who have over 25 bushels of seed grain for sale.

The members of the Teachers Training class, conducted by Rev. L. P. Amacher, have all passed their examinations, ten of them gaining full marks. This shows the splendid progress made by this class in their work.

The Ladies Aid of the Evangelical church will hold a sale of homemade cooking, handkerchiefs, and other articles on Saturday afternoon, November 28. The place and hour will be announced next week.

The Patriotic concert and organization meeting takes place at the Opera House on Friday night. Have you bought a ticket, if not do so now before you forget it. The object of this concert is a worthy one—the assistance of the wives and children of those who have gone to the war.

(Continued on last page)

German Shell Fire

The character of the German shell fire is described by Private S. Taylor, of the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, who was wounded by shrapnel during the fighting at Mons, and has now returned to his home at Rowley Regis.

Upon reaching Mons, he says, they received the order to sit down to dinner, but before the meal could be served shells began to fall among them like hailstones. They were then told to line the trenches. The German shell fire was deadly, and the regiment was cut up, while the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were on the left began the engagement 1,700 strong and ended with about 250. As to the shooting of the German infantry Taylor said they could not hit a haystack in an entry. Not more than one bullet in every hundred found its mark. The British soldiers had the better of the fight until their ranks were thinned.

Taylor was taken to a church which had been transformed into a hospital, but the building was shelled to such an extent by the Germans that the wounded had to be removed.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! **Zam-Buk** is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. **50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.**

USE ONLY
ZAM-BUK
FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

The Home Garden

The British board of agriculture has advised the householders of Great Britain to utilize every foot of spare land in the planting of gardens for next year, to supply as far as possible their own garden produce. In this way they can assist in relieving any shortage which may develop on account of war conditions.

This suggestion is of equal importance to Canadians. Attached to nearly every home are pieces of ground which at present are merely waste land. With little effort these may be converted into productive gardens. It requires very little space for a garden that, with ordinary care, will supply an average household with vegetables. By cultivating the available ground many Canadian families can reduce their living expenses, and, at the same time, secure vegetables which are absolutely fresh.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Hollaway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

First Fish—European waters are dangerous with these mines.

Second Fish—Thank goodness, it doesn't cost us anything to swim to America.—New York Sun.

Easymark—I've loaned so much money to my friends that I am almost broke.

Owens—Let me make the finishing touch.—Boston Transcript.

**WATERY RASH
ITCHED AND BURNED**

On Arms. Would Tingle and Itch. In One Great Mass. Looked Scaly. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Rash Disappeared.

So. Buxton, Ont.—"My skin trouble started about seven years ago. My arms began to tingle and itch. A watery looking rash, very fine and close together, would break out every summer. It would itch and burn as the trouble progressed and it became worse when I scratched it. I looked ashy and scaly and in one great mass. My arms were so disfigured I could not wear short sleeves. I could not help scratching it all the time and when I had taken a bath it would itch and burn for about an hour. My flesh was sore from scratching."

"I used all kinds of soap and used sulphur baths but nothing would relieve me. At last I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. The samples helped me so much I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and began bathing with the Soap and water as hot as I could bear it, then I would take a little of the Ointment and put on the skin. I did this every night and morning. I used only two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment and in less than six weeks the rash had all disappeared and now my arms look natural again." (Signed) Mrs. Andrew Johnston, May 29, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Samples of each mailed free. 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-office Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

W. M. U. 1025

**GETTING BETTER
AFTER SICKNESS**

Nothing has ever equalled or compared with the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion to arrest the decline, invigorate the blood, strengthen the nervous system, aid the appetite and restore the courage of better health. Scott's Emulsion is pure health-building food, without harmful drugs.

TRY IT

14-41

Germany's Gospel of Culture

What was that German culture? What was its object and its practice? Its first object seemed to be—inspired, he supposed, by the forty universities—to destroy all other universities, and they had begun by destroying the University of Louvain, which by solemn treaty they had sworn to preserve. The second object was to drown Belgium, which they had guaranteed by a solemn act, in blood and fire, and the third was to destroy all historical monuments within their reach, and to do what the greatest barbarians in history would never even have contemplated. Louvain, Malines, Senlis, all attested the benefits of German culture, and that day we had the final report that one of the most glorious monuments of Christian architecture in the world, one of the most historical antetypes of our Westminster Abbey, the cathedral of Rheims, had been wantonly bombarded and destroyed by the apostles of German culture.

Can you conceive a more deliberate and public repudiation of Christianity from that state which is constantly arrogating to itself the special protection of the Almighty than such a wicked destruction of a great Christian temple, destroying at the same time some wounded—some German wounded—even some Sisters of Charity who had taken refuge under that sacred roof? Well, that is German culture. That is what is to be spread at the point of the bayonet by the Prussian armies all over the world, and that German culture is one of the things that we are determined to resist.—Speech by Lord Rosebery.

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

Entente Cordiale

The following narrative shows the comradeship of the British and French troops in the trenches:

"A regiment lay in trenches under a mixed rifle and shrapnel fire. Suddenly a couple of privates noticed that the French interpreter was awkwardly placed at a spot where the trench was not wide enough to enable him to make proper use of his rifle."

"The Frenchman isn't comfortable," said one, and both left the trench, spade in hand, knowing well that they were serving the enemy as targets, dug out the trench in front of their French comrade, and returned with unbroken calm to their own places and their rifles.

"Our British Allies have, as every one knows, two main pre-occupations—to be able to shave and to have tea. No danger deters them from their allegiance to the razor and the teapot. At —, in the department of the Nord, I heard a British officer of high rank declare with a delicious calm between two attacks on the town: 'Gentlemen, it was nothing. Let's go and have tea.' Meanwhile his men took advantage of the brief respite to crowd round the pump, where, producing soap and strap, they proceeded to shave with little bits of broken glass serving as mirrors."

The writer was profoundly amused by the new British war-cry, "Are we down-hearted?" and the resounding "No!" which follows it. After a volley has swept the ranks there is always some joker to shout the question, and all the laughter out, "No."

Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system untenable for Worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. Children thrive upon them and no matter what condition their worm-infested stomach may be in, they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.

"Here, cabby, you haven't given me enough change."

"Well, Mister, you can't expect to hire a hoss and kerridge an' a expert accountant for fifty cents a mile."—Life.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Old Gentleman (who has just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—Ha! I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned.

Old Lady—Sailors! It isn't the sailors, it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it.

Battling for the Supremacy of Justice

The meaning of the British empire stands clear before the world today—clearer than the most gifted pens have ever written or the most informed minds have ever known. The rising of India to claim her honorable place in the battle front of all the Britains, the pouring of her troops across the seas, the opening of her purse, the eager service of her princes, the surging acclamation of her common faith and loyalty, compose a spectacle so moving and so wonderful that silent contemplation becomes easier than praise or even gratitude.

When the Kaiser threw down his brutal defiance to the peace of the world, to the law of nations and to the rights of humanity, he can little have dreamt from what distant shores the answering shout of justice and its defenders would return to him. Where he thought to sow discord he has gotten unison; where he scattered the seeds of intimidation he is reaping the harvest of defiance and Nemesis. When he broke the borders of a peaceful neighbor, how could he realize that he touched an alarm bringing remotest continents to the rescue? How could the intoxication of self-will foresee that Himalaya and Hindu Koosh would march to the avenging of the Ardennes?

It is impossible to find words that can express the mighty significance of this gathering of the nations to punish wrong, and to support the strong arm uplifted in its defiance. No event in the history of the world has lent greater vividness to the dream of human confederation, of a supreme jurisdiction of justice, and of universal security for common liberty.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Saving the Gun

Remarkable bravery is attributed to two drivers of the Royal Field Artillery, in the battle of Mons, by Lance Corporal Bignell, of the Royal Berks regiment, who was wounded in the engagement. Bignell says:

These brave drivers brought a gun out of action with shells bursting around them. They had noticed that the gunners had been all killed, but, calmly and heroically, walked their horses down to the gun. One driver held the horses under a terrific fire, while the other limbered up, and the gun was brought safely back, neither men nor horses being hit. They had a miraculous escape. As we watched them from the trenches we thought it impossible for them to escape death. Shot and shell were ploughing the ground up all round them. It was magnificent bravery and worthy of high recognition.

**BRIGHT, HEALTHY,
ATTRACTIVE GIRLS**

**This Condition Can Only Be Maintained
Through Rich, Red Blood**

It makes all the difference in the world to a girl whether she develops into a bright, healthy, attractive woman or sinks into a sickly, unhappy, suffering semi-invalid.

The girl whose blood is poor and scanty—who is anaemic as the doctor terms it—stalls life under too great a handicap. She is weaker and more frail than her companions who have rich, red blood.

She is more easily fatigued in body and mind, and work of any kind exhausts her. In time her health breaks down. She becomes pale, looks worn out, is languid, irritable and nervous.

Her heart palpitates violently at the least exertion, and she falls behind other girls in looks, health and a capacity for enjoying life. Abundant rich, red blood is the only thing that can restore good health to the many thousands of such girls.

This rich, red blood can only be obtained through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have given thousands of weak, white-faced, bloodless girls, robust, vigorous health and high spirits. Here is a bit of proof. Miss Olive Gauvreau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I have reason to be more than grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they restored me to health after more than one doctor and many medicines had failed. I suffered as so many girls do from anemia. I was all run down, tortured with headaches, could not stand any exertion, and had no appetite, though of course I had to force myself to eat. I was in this condition for nearly two years, and although doctoring continually, seemed to be steadily growing worse, and I was very much discouraged and despondent. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I discontinued all other medicines and did so. In the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that I had at last found the right medicine. My appetite returned, the headaches began to come less frequently, and color was returning to my face. The continued use of the Pills for a little longer fully restored my health, and I have since been as healthy and active as anyone could wish. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to others weak and ailing girls."

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"Well, Mister, you can't expect to hire a hoss and kerridge an' a expert accountant for fifty cents a mile."—Life.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

She—Did you have trouble with your French when you were in Paris?

He—I didn't, but the Parisians did.

Starting Tree Distribution

The department of agriculture of the United States is preparing to inaugurate a system of distribution of trees in the Western States similar to that being carried on by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior in Canada. Mr. W. A. Peterson, superintendent of the newly-established field station at Mandan, N.D., U.S.A., has recently visited the forest nursery station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, in order to get information as to the method of handling the work in Canada, as it has now been definitely decided that the United States should propagate and distribute trees from the Mandan station under a system similar to that operating in Canada. It is interesting to know that in this respect Canada has led the way.

It Cures Corns Quickly

Putnam's Corn Extractor is war-

anted to cure Corns without pain,

in a few hours. Give "Putnam's" a trial and you will be satisfied. It is sure, safe and painless.

After trying unsuccessfully to open the larder door one small boy turned to his brother and said:

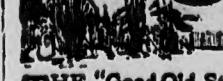
"It's no use, Jim. Not one of these keys will fit it."

"All right, then," said Jim resignedly, "we can do it until mamma comes home, and ask her for something for being good boys."

Dr. Pillem—Are you going to call a consultation?

Dr. Bolus—I think not. I don't believe the patient has any more money than I need myself.—Boston Transcript.

**REPEATING
SHOTGUN**



THE "Good Old Standby"—the gun that users swear by against all comers.

Pick out some friend you know who uses one. Ask him about it. Let him show you the Solid Breech, Bottom Ejection—shells, smoke and gases go down, away from your face; three Safety Devices; simple Take-down, the Hammerless feature.

Then, when you are ready to buy it, go to the Remington-UMC dealer in your community—Sportsmen's Headquarters.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative and gun lubricant.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM and PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

**THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,
THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS**
ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

The Planting and Care of Shade Trees

A bulletin entitled "The Planting and Care of Shade Trees," has just been issued by the Central Experimental Farm.

This publication, which has been prepared by Mr. F. E. Buck, B.S.A., assistant to the Dominion horticulturist, contains practical directions and advice in the selection of shade trees, their planting, transplanting and subsequent treatment and care, with notes on the principal injuries and unfavorable conditions to which shade trees are subjected, especially in town and cities. Lists of varieties suitable for street and home planting are also given.

This bulletin is No. 19 of the second series of the Central Experimental Farm, a copy of which will be mailed to those to whom the information is likely to be useful and who make application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A Fine Job

From a Boston paper comes the story of an old man named Bill Henderon, whose pride in his son, "Young Bill," flourished in the face of every discouragement.

"Bill's got a fine job now," the old man announced to a neighbor one morning; "a fine job! Saving money fast."

"What's he doing?" asked the other man.

"He's a night printer," Bill answered. "Oh, a fine job! He works nights and saves his lodgin's, and then he sleeps all day and saves his food."



**A Good Lamp Burns
Its Own Smoke**

The Rayo Lamp mixes air and oil in just the right proportions, so that you get a clear, bright light without a trace of smell or smoke.

**Rayo
LAMPS**

Rayo lamps are easy on the eyes—soft and steady—light up a whole room.

Made of solid brass, nickel plated—handsome, made to last. Easy to clean and rewick.

Dealers everywhere carry Rayo lamps—various styles and sizes.</

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS EVERY WEEK

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

ANIMATED WEEKLY

WAR PICTURES

SHOWING

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Canada's War Camp

Gold Ship Protecting Refugees

BELGIANS DEFENDING LOUVAIN

Mystery Warships; Warship in New York Harbor; 1914 Baseball Champions, and six other reels of the

best motion Pictures

These War Pictures are the best obtainable, and give an idea of actual war conditions and operations which cannot be disputed. They are an education in themselves. Come and see them

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Prices as usual

Next instalment of

"LUCILLE LOVE"

will be shown next wednesday and Thursday

You don't have to lean over hot cooking top and steaming pots to work damper on

McClary's
Sask-alta
Range Patented Direct Draft Damper
is operated from the front. Ask
the McClary dealer to show you.

"MADE IN CANADA"

"SOLD BY W. G. LIESEMER"

SKATING GOODS

WINTER SPORTS AND INDOOR GAMES

Hysmith's Harness Store carry a full line of
Sporting Goods, Skates, Skating
Boots, Hockey Sticks

We are sole agents for

AUTOMOBILE SKATES
ounces lighter and strongerHysmith's Harness Store has a complete line of
Horse Blankets, Robes and Winter Needs

I invite you to look over my stock

J. M. HYSMITH

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrearages of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

W.C.T.U. Column

Total Prohibition in Russia

Petrograd, Nov. 16, via London—This was the last day in which it was possible to purchase liquor under the prohibition act of the government which on Monday becomes absolute. This final prohibition act is the last of three distinct liquor reforms, the first curtailing the sale of vodka, and the second abolishing it absolutely. The third measure extends the prohibition to every form of alcoholic drink in all portions of the empire under martial law. Go and do likewise, oh! Albert,

A successful meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held on Tuesday afternoon of last week, a splendid attendance being present. The following Superintendents of Departments were appointed for the coming years' work.

Mrs. Garner—Evangelistic Department.

Mrs. Geo. Liesemer—Parlor Meetings.

Mrs. Reiher—Lumber Camps and Mines.

Mrs. Sick—Patriotic Department.

Considerable patriotic work has been reported done since this branch of the work has been started in connection with the local union. Mrs. Garner gave a tea, the proceeds of which were two dollars in cash, fifty handkerchiefs and four pairs of wristlets knitted by Mrs. Wrigglesworth. The sum of \$23 has been realized from the teas given by a number of the ladies, which has purchased two dozen shirts, cut ready for sewing, wool for knitting socks and wristlets, cheesecloth, etc., with a cash balance still on hand.

On account of the snowstorm, the "bee" which was to have been held at the home of Mrs. Moyle, on Friday afternoon last, has been postponed until the coming Friday afternoon at two o'clock. All ladies who are willing to help make shirts are invited.

Mrs. Geo. Liesemer read the Provincial Convention report on jail and penitentiary work which was very touching and showed splendid results being accomplished in that department of W. C. T. U. work.

It was decided to hold the meetings during the winter months in the homes instead of in the churches, the next meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Reiher.

When You're Sick
Your Wages Stop

You know what that means—misery—worry—big bills—debt!

You know you can't afford to get sick. Keeping in good health means food and clothing for you and your family. It is up to you to take care of yourself. It is up to you, whenever you don't feel right, to take something to make you right, to strengthen you, build you up, ward off worse sickness—protect you and your family. That thing we have in Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion. In offering it to you, we protect you against money-risk, by personally promising you that, if it does not restore your health, we will give back your money without word or question.

We believe it is the best builder of health, energy and strength you can get. It is helping many of your neighbors. If it don't help you, we will give back your money.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion is composed principally of pure Olive Oil and the Hypophosphites. Each has long been endorsed by successful physicians. Here they are for the first time combined. The result is a remarkable nerve, blood and strength-building remedy that is both food and medicine. For all who are nervous, run-down and debilitated—no matter what the cause; for old people; for convalescents; for puny children, we know of nothing that will give health and strength as quickly as Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion. It is a real builder of good blood, strong muscles, good digestion. Pleasant to take, it contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs. If you don't feel well, economize both money and strength by beginning today to take Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion. Sold only at the Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. \$1.00. H. W. Chambers, Didsbury.

Neapolis

This kind of weather makes us think of Christmas.

Frank Kiteley and wife took advantage of the snow and motored in their bobsleigh to Carstairs to visit Mrs. Kiteley's brother.

We understand that John Dougherty is going to seek his fortune (in wells) around Carstairs.

Lester Smith and Henry Morasch called on their friend Edwin Oldham who recently had the misfortune to get his foot caught in a hay baler. Sorry for you Ed., but such is life in the far, far west.

The "Sock Hop Club" spent a very enjoyable evening at the home of Mrs. Win. Smith on Friday last and left at a very reasonable hour of the morning with another "hop" planned for two weeks.

The dentist has had many callers from Neapolis lately. We wonder if they are chewing the rag too much around there.

J. D. Ward is still after the "stubble duck".

The people of Berlin are going to have a social too. Will they be the originators of another new dance? Take out a patent on it Berlin, or Neapolis may take it. They take most anything that has won favor.

Wake up Hyube Ranch. What is the trouble?

Who said "Sock Hop."

Wood Used in the
Maritime Province
Industries

Two hundred million (200,000,000) feet, board measure, of wood per year are required by the various industries of the Maritime Provinces that use wood as their raw material—not to speak of the many millions of feet of timber used in rough building construction for poles and railway cross ties, fuel and the many other uses of timber.

Such is the conclusion of an investigation recently made by the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Department of the Interior into the wood-using industries of the Maritime Provinces, and published as their Bulletin No. 44 "Wood-using Industries of the Maritime Provinces". The value of the wood used is nearly \$3,700,000; of this entire amount only 12.3 per cent—about 25,000,000 feet—was imported.

Twenty-eight kinds of wood are used in the industries, spruce occupying first place. A list of the uses of each particular wood in the industries is a feature of the bulletin.

The report is compiled from reports sent in by over six hundred manufacturers of the province, a classified list of whom, with their addresses, is given in the work.

Copies may be obtained on application to the Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

STRAYED

Black mulie bull coming 2 years and one steer 2 years, both branded H F half circle under on left hip. Strayed from Sec. 8, Tp. 31, R. 27. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded by J. H. HORN, Didsbury, Alta.

Champain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Westerdale (Methodist Church) Mission

Services for Public Worship are held every Sunday at the following times and places:

WESTERDALE—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

Sunday School, 12 noon.

Young Peoples Meeting, 8 p.m.

HARISON SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every

Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

ARDMORE SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every

Sunday at 7.30 p.m.

Everybody Welcome

Pastor: ROBERT HOLLOWAY

Didsbury P. O.

The Relief
From Pain

Is Worth Many Times the Cost.

Do you know that nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply muscular rheumatism, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, which attacks the larger joints, knees, hips, and shoulders? None of these varieties requires any internal treatment. All you need is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment

with vigorous massage to effect a cure. Try it. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by doing so. It costs but a trifle. If you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of the bottle, take it back and get your money. Is that not fair?

Price 25c; large size 50c.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

J. A. McGHEE, JOHN NIXON,

Secretary W. M.



DIDSURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Fraternity Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

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Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

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Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.
THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—37085.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Barbara's eyes glistened. She felt as if she were in a dreamworld. She, the poor little penniless girl, was lifted into the position of a great heiress! For so it seemed to her now that she was buying the lovely things that she had always dreamed about at Liberty's. Her friends at Worthington-on-the-Hill had often talked to her about them. They had explained that whenever they had a little money they went to Liberty's to spend it. "Things look so chic there," they said. Accordingly, the furniture for the room was practically chosen, and the manager promised to come the next day and measure for the felt carpet, which was to cover the entire floor, and to have some rugs sent which would be suitable and which would match the moss-green felt. At last they left the shop. Now was the time to buy the little fur jacket and cap. Mrs. Gray did not speak much; she felt it must be owned, thoroughly sulky. Barbara was certainly sweet to her, but Barbara's advent had made a great difference in her life. How was she to go through with it? She knew the girl was attractive, but if she had to take her every day to read to an old lady, and fetch her again in the afternoon, what time would she have for admiring the "hussies?" All the time while Barbara was choosing the lovely things for her sitting-room, Mrs. Gray sat in a despondent attitude, thinking of one "hussy" or the other. How abominably they would act! How they would poke their heads out of the windows and talk to the trades-people at the rear entrance! How they would neglect their work! What was she to do? Her master was her first consideration. "Well, I'll endure it for a day," thought the good woman. "But this can't go on for long. I have as much as I can do to manage the house. And the hideous room Miss Barbara has chosen! I never did hear of anything quite so frightful! There's plenty of money to spare, and when you can get a lovely crimson carpet and crimson curtains, to choose that ugly muddy green, it makes me sick—it truly do. But Miss Barbara is delighted, and what Miss Barbara likes Mr. Sunningley is determined she shall have."

That first day passed off all right. Miss Octavia was so excited when Barbara arrived that she hardly wanted any reading. She wished the little girl to begin by talking to her and to go on talking after she had begun. She wanted to hear about every single thing that had happened to Barbara from the moment of her arrival at Deans Yard.

"It is a most select place, I know," said Miss Octavia. "I was talking to Lavinia last night, and she says, as a rule, only dignitaries connected with the Abbey live there; but I should fancy that the chimes must disturb you very much, Barbara."

"They certainly did not last night," said Barbara. "They were so lovely! And the fact is, I only heard them once, for I was sleeping—I fell asleep the moment I went to bed."

She then showed her lovely fur jacket and the little cap, and Miss Octavia said:

"You are getting far too grand for me; you will soon give me up."

Whereupon Barbara kissed her, and said that nothing would induce her to do anything of the kind. This she truly meant.

If Mrs. Gray was somewhat cross while Barbara was choosing her furniture, and buying her fur jacket and cap, she was still crosser when she walked with her from Deans Yard to Vauxhall Bridge Road.

"I hate this place," she said.

"I was very happy here," said Barbara.

Mrs. Gray felt inclined to make the remark:

"Then if you were so happy, what ever possessed my poor master in his old age to bring you to live with him?"

But she had the sense to keep these remarks to herself. If, however, this good woman was in a bad temper when she took Barbara to Vauxhall Bridge Road it was nothing to the "state of her nerves," as she expressed it, when she came to fetch her home.

"Miss Barbara, I am very much afraid this can't go on. I won't have the time, indeed I won't, and how that woman is staring at us; let's walk quickly, I hate this part of the town. It's not a proper place for ladies to live in. Come along, miss; do be quick, miss. I really must hurry, I assure you. While we were out this morning, buying your gaw-gaws and fashions, Mary, the parlour-maid, broke the soup tureen, and I can never get it matched. It was downright impudent of her, and when I spoke to her about it, she said, 'Well, it hurt me more than you, for it nearly cut my leg, and I didn't do it w-purpose. Think of her treating the matter like that!'

"It was very provoking," said Barbara.

"There's that woman again," said Mrs. Gray. "Whatever is she following us for?"

The woman in question was dressed in a peculiar way; she wore a very gaudy silk of a sort of purple shade; over it she had a long coat made of

musquash, and on her head a bonnet, or rather, toque, with a long sweeping feather, which came down over one side of her head. She gazed at Barbara and looked half inclined to speak, but Mrs. Gray's presence prevented her doing so, and by and by they all three approached the entrance to Deans Yard. Just then, Mrs. Gray stopped, turned, and faced the woman.

"What are you following us for?" she said.

The woman turned crimson; she had a very handsome, and yet intensely unpleasant face.

"I am not following you," she said. "I do not choose to be spoken to like this."

"You have been following us all the way from Vauxhall Bridge road. We are not going to give you our address. So don't you think it. You go away this minute, or I get the police. Do you hear? Go away!"

"You will get the police! You'll dare to do such a thing!" said the woman. She began to tremble. Barbara felt inclined to say something kind, but Mrs. Gray caught her by the coat.

"Silence, miss, for God's sake."

"If you don't go this minute, I will speak to Constable Z., who is standing at that corner."

At these words the woman gave a startled look, and the next minute disappeared from view.

"Is she quite out of sight, miss? Because if she is not, we don't go into Deans' Yard."

"Whoever she is," said Barbara. "I don't see her anywhere."

"You have better sight than I have, Miss Barbara."

"I don't see her anywhere."

"Well, now then, we'll go into Deans' Yard after being in the Abbey. We must do it very quickly; she must not get to know where we live. I don't like her at all. She's a bad 'un, if ever there was a bad 'un. There now, we are safe. If she saw us anywhere she saw us going into the Abbey. Come into the house. Upon my word, I don't like this at all. Let me tell my master, miss. Don't you say a word about it."

"But why should she want to follow us? You dressed so rich and looking so handsome—for handsome you are and bad people all around. I don't like it, that I don't. She may belong to a gang of thieves, or—goodness knows, I don't what she belongs to. But I don't like her ways. Now, then, we are safe home—that's a comfort!"

Barbara was far too happy to be much upset by the appearance of the queerly-dressed woman who had stared so fixedly at her, and looked as if she longed intensely to speak to her. As a matter of fact she soon forgot all about her. She danced up to her room. What long time it was since anyone had danced up those old stairs, in that old house in Deans' Yard! But now, a bright young presence had entered there, and Barbara's lovely little face, flushed with excitement, was a sight to behold! It was, in fact, a continual posy—like a flower that could not fade. This was what Mr. Sunningley felt when he came home to dinner, and Barbara, in pretty little evening dress, which she had worn since she had left Worthington-on-the-Hill, came to meet him.

"Oh! I have had a lovely day!" she said. And then she began to chatter. She could tell a story with avidity, and she had the pleasant gift of always looking on the bright side of things. She looked on the bright side now. She told Mr. Sunningley that she was too happy for words; she said that she had not a wish ungratified; she described to him the manner in which her sitting room was to be furnished, and said that he must not look at it until it was furnished, and then she said:

"Uncle Horace, you will sometimes come and have tea with me, won't you? When you can get away early, I mean. You will be my guest, and I will prepare the tea. I used to do that at home when dear father was alive—it used to be part of the fun to make out that we were guests each to the other. Won't you be my guest, dear Uncle Horace?"

"I will, with all my heart, my pretty child," and the old man felt very happy as he sat down to his excellent meal. But matters were not going so smoothly as he hoped, and when dinner was a thing of the past, and Barbara went into the drawing room, she was surprised that her dear Uncle Horace did not follow her. The fact was he was engaged in conversation of a somewhat startling nature with Mrs. Gray. Mrs. Gray took the opportunity of coming into the dining room and closing the door.

"Sir!" she said. "I beg your pardon."

"Yes, Mrs. Gray, what is it?"

"Well, sir, I don't like things at all."

"Indeed, Mrs. Gray, I am very sorry.

"Have the 'hussies,' as you call them, been worse than ever?"

"Worse isn't the name for them, sir—but it's not that I am thinking of it. Miss Barbara—ain't right that she should be here at all."

"What do you mean, my good woman?"

"Well, sir, I may as well speak out frankly."

"Do, by all means."

"The moment you told me, sir, that

Miss Barbara Chance was coming here from a house in that Vauxhall Bridge Road I had my misgivings, and they were fully confirmed today, for, on our way here we were followed by a female—I can call her nothing more nor less—dressed as no respectable woman would be. She had a purple silk dress, and a long coat of some kind of cheap fur, and a feather in her toque, and the look on her face, sir, was enough to show that she was a bad sort of person. We had no sooner left the house in Vauxhall Bridge Road, than she saw us and followed us all the way back. But I was a match for her. When we got close to Deans' Yard, I was determin-

ed that she should not find out where Miss Barbara lived—for it was after Miss Barbara she was coming—not a doubt about that—so I just turned round and faced her and asked her what she was following us for. Of course she denied it, looking as wicked as she could. Then I said, 'If you don't go away immediately, this instant, I will give you in charge of the police. You have no right to follow a young lady and her companion down the street!'

"You did it capitally, Mrs. Gray," said Sunningley; but he spoke in a low, troubled voice.

"Yes, sir, I think I did right—Mrs. Gray was slightly relieved by these words of praise—"anyhow she went quite out of sight—Miss Barbara has eyes as sharp as a needle—and we neither of us could see a sign of her—so we went right round into the Abbey and crept into Deans' Yard by and without anyone seeing us. So far, Miss Barbara's hiding place is safe. But how is this sort of thing to go on, sir? That woman meant mischief, if ever a woman did, but if I can't have the child out of my sight for an instant—if I have to be with her morning, noon and night, Mr. Sunningley, I can't do your work, sir. So what's to be done?"

There fell a dead silence between the two. Sunningley put his elbow on the table, and covered his eyes with one of his tender white hands.

Then he said, after a very long pause, "I think, Mrs. Gray, that you acted admirably, and of course you must not have Miss Chance to look after, as she takes up so much of your time; I did hope that you would be able to spare the time to attend upon her, but I see it is beyond your strength."

"Well, sir, you see the dear young lady is very young and active, and very happy, and she has tastes, sir—of the very vilest!"

"We need not discuss her tastes," said Sunningley.

"No, sir. Of course not, sir. But I put in my spoke about her little fur jacket, and I do think that looks nice."

(To be Continued)

English Universities and the War

English universities are bearing their share of the burden of war. A cavalry regiment composed of Oxford students is serving with the Allies, among them W. F. Dyde, M.A., of the University of Alberta, and 1912 Rhodes scholar for Alberta. Oxford and other universities have provided officers from their officers' training corps.

But besides sending representatives to the front, they are putting their plants at the disposition of the government. Many buildings in Oxford have been turned over to the Red Cross organization to be used as hospitals. A visit to Birmingham university in August revealed gates locked, a sentry on duty and the Red Cross flag floating over the buildings.

The university of Leeds is carrying on in its laboratories a series of experiments with aniline dyes with the view to bringing back the dye industry from Germany to England. It was an Englishman, Sir W. H. Perkin, who, in 1856, first discovered mauve as a product of aniline oil but though the production of aniline dyes has increased enormously since then, the preparation of these for industrial purposes has been confined almost exclusively to Germany. With the closing of German factories to the British, it became necessary to find another source of supply, and the university of Leeds, under its faculty of technology, is working now to discover those trade secrets, the knowledge of which will make it possible to establish in England this industry whose beginnings are due to English inventive genius.

Germans Cutting Prices to Canadians

The council of the Montreal board of trade has received from two prominent shipping and forwarding firms in London letters calling attention to the fact that German shipping and forwarding houses are prosecuting a very energetic campaign in Canada and other British dominions with a view to securing business between Great Britain and the overseas dominions. The representations made, show that German houses, who have their head offices in Berlin and branch offices at different ports in Great Britain, are, through their agents in Canada, circularizing business houses in Canada, offering to attend to the shipments which they make from Great Britain at a charge for shipping and looking after the consignments very much below what is a reasonable and fair figure for such services. These German houses are offering to make contracts for a year or more with Canadian houses on these low rates.

The council, while believing that Canadians generally patriotic enough to refrain from giving their custom to German houses, fear that the circumstance that the parties soliciting this business represent German houses is not always made known and hence it is desirable that enquiry should be made by all Canadian firms as to the nationality of firms represented by parties soliciting their shipping and forwarding business.

The war is hitting non-combatants very hard. It cost Switzerland \$13,000,000 to mobilize, and to keep the army on a war footing means another \$8,400,000 a month. And their annual budget is barely \$22,500,000.

Mary had a little lamb.

And then I heard her holler:

"What does that water think, am I charged me half a dollar?"

Passerby—What's the fuss in the school yard, boy?

The Boy—Why, the doctor has just been around examin' us an' one of the deficient boys is knockin' the everlasting stuffin' out of a perfect kid. American School Board Journal.

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, From the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(By Sir Edward Cook)

(Continued From Last Week)

On August 3 Germany addressed an ultimatum to Belgium saying that she would be treated as an enemy unless she consented to the violation of her territory. Belgium "categorically refused this as a flagrant violation of the law of nations," and the King of the Belgians appealed in the following terms to King George: "Remembering the numerous proofs of your majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870 and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your majesty's government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

On August 4 the British government addressed an ultimatum to Germany saying that unless by midnight she gave a satisfactory reply to the question asked on July 31, "his majesty's government feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves." Germany gave no reply except by the forcible violation of Belgian territory, and Britain accordingly declared war.

Thus, by an instructive coincidence, a crisis which began by the determination of Austria (backed by Germany) to apply brute force against the independence of a small state in Southeastern Europe came to a head, so far as Britain is concerned, by the determination of Germany (in alliance with Austria) to ride rough-shod over the neutrality of a small state in Northwestern Europe. "Gentlemen," said the German chancellor in the Reichstag (August 4), "we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxembourg and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, this is contrary to the dictates of International Law . . . Anybody who is threatened, as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions, can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

"If I am asked what we are fighting for," said the prime minister in the house of commons (August 6), "I can reply in two sentences. In the first place, to fulfil a solemn international obligation—an obligation which, if it had been entered into between private persons in the ordinary concerns of life, would have been regarded as an obligation not only of law, but of honor, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated. I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle which, in these days when material force sometimes seems to be the dominant influence and factor in the development of mankind, that small nationalities are not to be crushed, in defiance of international good faith, by the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering power. I do not believe any nation ever entered into a great controversy—and this is one of the greatest history will ever know—with a clear conscience and strong conviction that it is fighting, not for aggression, not for the maintenance even of its own selfish interest, but in defence of principles the maintenance of which is vital to the civilization of the world, and with the full conviction, not only of the wisdom and justice, but of the obligations which lay upon us to defend this great issue."

"I ask the house," said Sir Edward Grey (August 3), "from the point of view of British interests, to consider what may be at stake. If France is beaten in a struggle of life and death, beaten to her knees, loses her position as a great power, becomes subordinate to the will and power of one greater than herself—consequences which I do not anticipate, because I am sure that France has the power to defend herself with all the energy and ability and patriotism which she has shown so often—still if that were to happen, and if Belgium fell under the same dominating influence, and then Holland and then Denmark, then would not Mr. Gladstone's words come true, that just opposite to us there would be a common interest against the unmeasured aggrandizement of any power?"

"It may be said, I suppose, that we might stand aside, husband our strength, and that whatever happens in the course of this war, at the end of it intervenes with effect to put things right and to adjust them to our own point of view. If it is a crisis like this we ran away from those obligations of honor and interest as regards the Belgian treaty, I doubt whether whatever material force we might have at the end it would be of very much value in face of the respect that we should have lost. At the end of this war, whether we have stood aside or whether we have been engaged in it, I do not believe for a moment—even if we had stood aside and remained aside—that we should be in a position, a material position, to use our force decisively to undo what had happened in the course of the war, to prevent the whole of the west of Europe opposite to us, if that had been the result of the war, falling under the domination of a single power, and I am quite sure that our moral position would be such—" (The rest of the sentence was lost, says the Times, in a loud outburst of cheering.)

The issues being thus vital to the civilization of the world, and to the freedom and integrity of Great Britain and of the British Dominions, "let us be sure," as the prime minister

Food Supplies in WAR TIME

Rumors are in circulation that we are unable to supply orders owing to war demand. This statement is absolutely incorrect. We are filling our orders as usual. Insist on getting what you ask for—Clark's.

W. CLARK, LIMITED

said, "that all the resources, not only of this United Kingdom, but of the vast empire of which it is the centre, shall be thrown into the scale." And let us bear ourselves through the struggle in the

FOR THE HONOR OF OUR COUNTRY AND THE CIVILIZATION OF EUROPE

NO PRICE TOO HIGH FOR DEFENCE OF LIBERTIES

Premier Asquith Says the Task is no Light One that Britain Has
Undertaken, but that it must be Fully Accomplished,
and the German Domination Ended

At a great meeting in Edinburgh to encourage recruiting, Mr. Asquith made the chief address. He said in part:

A fortnight ago today, in the Guildhall of the city of London, I endeavored to present to the nation and to the world the reasons which have compelled us, the people of all others which has the greatest interest in the maintenance of peace, to engage in the hazards and the horrors of war. I do not wish to repeat tonight in any detail what I then said. The war has arisen immediately and ostensibly, as everyone knows, out of a dispute between Austria and Servia in which we in this country had no direct concern. The diplomatic history of those critical weeks—the last fortnight in July and the first few days of August—is now accessible to all the world. It has been supplemented during the last few days by the admirable and exhaustive despatch of our late ambassador at Vienna, Sir Maurice de Bungen, a despatch which, I trust, everybody will read. And no one who reads it can doubt that, largely through the efforts of my right hon. friend and colleague, Sir Edward Grey, the conditions of a peaceful settlement of the actual controversy were already within sight when, on the 31st of July, Germany by her own deliberate act, made war a certainty. The facts are incontrovertible.

They are not sought to be controverted, except, indeed, by the invention and circulation of such wanton falsehoods as that France was contemplating and even commencing the violation of Belgian territory as a first step on her road to Germany. The result is that we are at war, and we are at war—as I have already shown elsewhere, and as I repeat here tonight—we are at war for three reasons. In the first place to vindicate the sanctity of treaty obligations and of what is properly called the public law of Europe; in the second place, to assert and to enforce the independence of free states, relatively small and weak, against the encroachments and the violence of the strong, and in the third place to withstand, as we believe in the best interests not only of our own empire but of civilization at large, the arrogant claim of a single power to dominate the development of the destinies of Europe. (Cheers).

Since I last spoke some faint attempts have been made in Germany to dispute the accuracy and the sincerity of this statement of our attitude and aim.

But faint as is this denial of this part of our case, it becomes fainter still—it dissolves into the thinest of thin air—when it has to deal with our contention that we and our allies are withholding a power whose aim is nothing less than the domination of Europe. (Hear, hear). It is indeed the avowed belief of the leaders of German thought—I will not say of the German people, but of those who for many years past have controlled German policy—that such a domination, carrying with it the supremacy of what they call German culture—could happen to the world. Let me, then, ask for a moment what is this German culture, what is this German spirit of which the Emperor's armies are at present the missionaries in Belgium, and in France? (Laughter). Mankind owes much to Germany, a very great debt for the contributions she has made to philosophy, to science, and to the arts. But, gentlemen, that which is specifically German in the movement of the world in the last thirty years has been, on the intellectual side, the development of the doctrine of the supremacy and ultimate prerogative in human affairs of material forces, and, on the practical side, the taking of the foremost place in the fabrication and the multiplication of the machinery of destruction.

To the men who have adopted this gospel, who believe that power is the be-all and end-all of the state, naturally a treaty is nothing more than a piece of parchment, and all the old-world talk about the rights of the weak and the obligations of the strong is only so much threadbare and nauseating cant. For one very remarkable feature of this new school of doctrine is, whatever be its intellectual or its ethical merits, that it has turned out as an actual code for life to be a very purblind philosophy.

The German culture, the German spirit, did not save the emperor and his people from delusions and mis-calculations as dangerous as they were absurd in regard to the British empire. We were believed by these cultured observers to be the decadent descendants of a people who, by a combination of luck and of fraud had

Rain Follows Big Battles

The Explanation of the Showers is Comparatively Simple

Torrents of rain often follow a big battle.

History contains innumerable instances, both on land and sea, and on more than one occasion the storm or showers that followed an engagement had no small influence upon the life of nations.

We can hardly have a better example than that recorded in 1688, when England was threatened by the Spanish Armada. After the encounter with our own fleet it was struck by a heavy storm, which completed the work of our own gallant seamen.

The soldiers who fought so bravely under the leadership of Marlborough at Blenheim in the year 1704 had to suffer the misery of successive downpours after their brilliant victory.

Marlborough was anxious to follow up his victory without delay, but his men were so worn by the fatigue of the battle and the discomforts caused by heavy rains that he was unable to push on for several days.

On June 16, 1815, the British defeated the French at Quatre Bras, and defeated Napoleon worsted the wily Blucher at Ligny, both within measurable distance of Waterloo. The heavy rains which followed these engagements made the clayey soil almost impossible for cavalry manoeuvres at Waterloo (fought on June 18), and so crippled the tactics of Napoleon and greatly assisted those of the Duke of Wellington. The victory would have been gained in any case, but experts are of the opinion that the rain was of ally of some value.

During the early weeks of the siege of Sebastopol, in 1854, the roar of cannon and explosion of bombs was followed, day by day, by heavy downpours of rain, until our men stood in the trenches knee-deep in mud. This has also been the case in the present war.

A terrible gale broke over the Black Sea and caused great disaster to our transports, and on the heels of this tempest came a heavy, steady downfall of rain that brought death to hundreds of our gallant fellows.

In yet another instance the heavy cannonading of a siege brought in its train a disturbance of the elements. This was just prior to the fall of Plevna, in 1877, when the moisture of the clouds was turned to snow as it fell, and, by increasing the suffering of the besieged, helped to make Osman come to the determination to try a last chance for freedom.

The explanation of the rain is comparatively simple, and has been made use of to a certain extent for the benefit of agriculture in various parts of the world.

The atmosphere is laden with moisture, a concussion caused by loud reports or noises will loosen the clouds, with the natural result that the drops of water fall to the earth.

This has been tested when farmers have been groaning over the drought and scientists have, so it has been reported, induced some rain to fall by causing cannon to be discharged at altitudes varying with the locality.

France's Emergency Capital

Bordeaux, which has suddenly risen to the position of the first city of the French republic, greatly resembles Versailles the beautiful.

One might say that the same spirit presided over its construction. Its builders planned it on a large scale and, as in the case of Versailles, to outbid Paris. This is the impression given to the visitor to Bordeaux when he sees its spacious streets, its immense squares, its enormous buildings and monuments.

Nevertheless, the ensemble is pleasing, for there are plenty of trees and plenty of gardens, which lend a courtly air and a pretty tinge of green to the city with its gigantic stone buildings. In temperament the Bordelais are very like the Southerners, more particularly the people of Mar-selles.

They are a pocket-edition of Tarzan de Tarascon, Alphonse Daudet's braggart hero of Southern France. Like their brothers of Marseilles they must always be on the move, and, above all, must be continually boasting of their prowess.

Historically speaking, Bordeaux is a very ancient town, the origin of which is unknown. It made its appearance suddenly under the Romans, about 200 A.D., and was then already a large town.

The Romans completely demolished it and reconstructed it in its actual proportions about 400 A.D. Bordeaux was several times under English domination, and traces of its occupation are still to be found in a kind of colony which lies quite close to the city. This colony, which produces an excellent wine which is very well known, is still called "La Colonne Anglaise."

Bordeaux surrendered to England for the last time in 1814, when Louis XVIII. was proclaimed King there.

Once before, during the Franco-German war of 1870-71, the French government was transferred to Bordeaux, where it remained until the definite signature of peace.

The new capital is about 350 miles from Paris, and is almost too large for its 300,000 inhabitants. It has room for twice or even three times as many people without in the least inconveniencing the population.

Bordeaux is the country of the old wines of France. The grateful warmth of the old brands of Bordeaux may be said to dwell in the blood of the inhabitants, who seem ever striving to fill with life and movement their immense city without, however, completely succeeding.

Bordeaux seems specially fitted to cope with the present situation, and is proud of the honor of being chosen as chief city of France.

incarnated. Certain physical signs, usually peculiar deformities, are supposed to indicate the reborn saint, and the names of the children answering to the required description are written on pieces of paper, which are rolled up and placed in a golden urn.

After eight days the urn is spun until a name comes out three times, whereupon its bearer is duly proclaimed and installed as Dalai Lama.

STRENGTH OF BRITISH ARMY IS IN THE ENERGY OF HER TROOPS

FOR COURAGE THEY HAVE NO COUNTERPART

Under the Shield of the Navy Britain Can Put a Million of Men in the Field—The More Troops that May be Sent, the Less the Slaughter will be

The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, addressing the great "Call to arms" meeting in Liverpool, said:

"The times in which we live are terrible. Events have passed outside the boundaries of the most daring imagination. The actual facts are so stunning, the scale of all the phenomena presented to our view so vast, that we can only feel that we must just lay hold of the next obvious, simple step which duty indicates. The end we cannot see, nor how we shall reach the end, but the immediate step before us we can see quite plainly, I have not come here to ask you for your cheers. I have come to ask you for a million men for the gallant army of Sir John French—a million of the flower of our manhood, nothing but the best, every man a volunteer.

"A million men maintained in the field and equipped with everything that science can invent or money can buy, maintained and supported by the resources which, while we maintain command of the seas, we can draw from every quarter of the globe and feed up steadily to their full strength until this war is settled in the only way. I come to ask you for this with great confidence, because it can quite easily be done as long as we continue all of the same war.

"I have only one song to sing;

these are days of action rather than of speech. You have no need to be anxious about the results. God has blessed our arms with unexpected good fortune. For myself, having studied this matter with some attention, I could not have hoped that at this stage of the war circumstances would have been so favorable to the allied cause.

"We must look to solid foundations for our real sources of strength, and even if this battle now proceeding were to prove as disastrous as it appears to be, triumphant, and even if other battles were to come sinister in consequences, still the British empire, if its resolution does not fail, could finally settle this matter as it chooses.

"So far as the navy is concerned we cannot fight while the enemy remains in port. We hope a decision at sea will be a feature of this war. Our men who are spending a tireless vigil, hope that they will have a chance to settle the question with the German fleet; and if they do not come out and fight they will be dug out like rats in a hole.

"Under the shield of our navy you can raise an army in this country who will settle the war. Within six or seven months we can without difficulty, without boasting, without indulging in speculations, we can undoubtedly put into the field twenty-five army corps comprising a million men, who, for their personal quality, understanding of the quarrel, spontaneous and voluntary energy and initiative will not find their match or counterpart in the armies of Europe. There is no reserve of manhood, there is no reserve of vital energy on the side of our enemies which can prevent that million of men from turning

the scale in our favor. In my opinion, it is only a question of time and Britain holding firm. It is only a question of how much blood is to be shed, and the more men we can send the less the slaughter will be."

Germany began the building of a great navy for our undoing. He was glad to be able to tell his audience what he thought about it now. Every detail of the German scheme proved that it was meant for us—for our exclusive benefit. They recollect the Aegean crisis. The war would have happened then if the chancellor of the exchequer had not gone to the Mansion House and made a speech; but they thought they would wait a little longer. Mr. Churchill continued:

"I became responsible for this great department of the navy, and I have had to see every day evidence of the espionage system which Germany maintained in this country. I have had evidence put under my eye month after month of the agents whom they have maintained year after year here in great numbers. These men have exported all the details of our navy organization that they could get by bribery and subordination.

"That, they might say, was a protective measure, because we have the stronger fleet. Every dirty little German lieutenant coming on leave to England has thought he would carry favor with his superior by writing home details of where water can be got, where there is a blacksmith's forge, how much provisions there may be for a battalion, or a brigade in this village or township of our peaceful island. We have been the subjects of a careful and deliberate and scientific military reconnaissance. Well, they know all about us. If they like to come they know the way.

They had heard of the German ambassador in the United States indulging in some vague talk of peace, but peace ought not to be on the lips of those who were invading the territory of their neighbors, and who were carrying fire and sword through peaceful provinces.

Continuing the right hon. gentleman said: "While that spectacle continues, and while the smoke of their abominable cruelty goes up to Heaven there is no time for talk of peace. Peace! Ah! we are only just beginning. Peace with the German people may be arranged in good time, but peace with Prussian militarism.

No peace short of the grave with that vile tyranny. Peace will be found, in the word of his majesty the king, 'When the worthy cause for which we are fighting has been fully achieved.' We may live to see a confirmation of the Christian states of the Balkans restored to their proper racial limits; we may see Italy's territory correspond with her population; we may see France restored to her proper station in Europe, and in her rightful place; and we may see that old England had something to do with it all. If these results be achieved the million men will not have been demanded or supplied in vain." (Loud cheers).

120 Million Fighting Men

Russia's Supply of Men Simply Inexhaustable

It is a noteworthy fact that the future existence of the Russian empire depends largely on the peasants.

The Russian army is recruited principally from the peasant class and from various nomadic races inhabiting the eastern provinces.

It is estimated that in all there are about 120 million peasants in the Russian empire, and probably no body of men in existence is so hardy as this. Their physique is very fine as compared with that of other European races.

They are, however, somewhat ignorant and superstitious, and too frequently the victims of terrible famines. In most Russian villages there are no doctors or trained nurses and the death rate is appalling.

When a peasant is taken ill only two remedies are available as a rule—a hot bath, and the "Feldshar," who is generally an old soldier with a little rudimentary knowledge of surgery picked up when on military service. He is in fact a kind of rural Dr. Sanger, and if blood-letting and the "banja" (vapor bath) do not help then the patient must die—for "such is the will of God."

The Portuguese Army

Portugal has a standing army of 30,000, a first reserve of 90,000 and a second reserve of 140,000, known as territorials. All males between 17 and 45 years of age are liable to be called out.

The Portuguese navy is negligible, the most recent vessel being built nine years ago. The largest of the cruisers is of 4,100 tonnage only, and the remainder of the fleet is made up of two small gun vessels and a so-called battleship built in 1878, with a tonnage of 2,972.

"Is he a man of his word?" "I don't believe so. He's a man of too many words."—Detroit Free Press.

Tibet's Offer of Soldiers

The Dalai Lama of Tibet, who has offered 1,000 troops to King George, is probably the most curiously elected ruler in the world.

The main article of the Lamaist creed is transmigration. When a Lama dies it is believed that he will at once reappear in human form, and it becomes the duty of the priest to determine in which child he is re-

incarnated. Certain physical signs, usually peculiar deformities, are supposed to indicate the reborn saint, and the names of the children answering to the required description are written on pieces of paper, which are rolled up and placed in a golden urn.

After eight days the urn is spun until a name comes out three times, whereupon its bearer is duly proclaimed and installed as Dalai Lama.

Austria—A Dynasty

Austria is not a nation. She is a dynasty. The House of Hapsburg rules over peoples who constantly endeavor to separate. The foreign policy of that house is based on the desire to hold its dominions together. Hungary has been troublesome lately. The new Slav province of Bosnia-Herzegovina has required much repression. Servia has grown strong and dreamed of leading the non-Russian Slavs. The Hapsburg dynasty needed for its own comfort to reduce Servia. There are always plots and counterplots on both sides. The Austrian government knew well ahead of the plot to assassinate King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1903. It took a cynical attitude toward the murder until the world's outcry led it to express belated horror. When Servia completed a tariff union with Bulgaria in 1905, Austria began a tariff war on Servia. In 1906 in an effort to prove a Servian plot against her, Austria relied on documents that were forged. The murder of the heir presumptive a few weeks ago gave Austria her next chance, and she took it.

Audacious espionage carried on by the Germans has caused the staff of the allies to deal severely with all strangers found within the lines. When two curious freshmen, who were arrested recently, had proved their identity to the satisfaction of the officers they were asked to go to the headquarters, where an automobile was drawn up with two officers, apparently French, occupying the front seat. Behind them were two supposed gendarmes with a monocled civilian between them. The staff of officers said: "This is the reason for our severity. These five men are German officers who were captured today near the firing lines."

A King Among Kings

There should be a demand for several millions of photographs of King Albert of Belgium, in Canada. And the legend inscribed on such should be "Here is a King among Kings."—Montreal Mail.



Halt! Attention!

The 1914 War Illustrated

THE Didsbury Pioneer

AND
Western Home Monthly

(Western Canada's most popular magazine)

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"The 1914 War Illustrated" contains over 300 remarkable war photographs with much valuable information as to the causes leading to the great struggle, and other important data including the military and naval strengths of the countries involved. Two interesting maps—one of the war zone, and the other (in four colors) of Europe are also included. This invaluable Hand-book of the war is printed on art paper with an attractive patriotic cover, and is the best publication of its kind in Canada.

DON'T DELAY But send in your subscription today to the office of this paper

Earl Roberts Is Dead

One of the main events in matters military is the sudden death of Field Marshall Earl Roberts, affectionately known by the British people as "Bobs", which occurred on Saturday last in France, where he had gone to greet the Indian troops of which he was Colonel-in-Chief. He suffered from a severe chill on Thursday last, pneumonia developed and he died on Saturday as stated.

Field Marshall Roberts was perhaps the best known and most highly honored soldier, outside of Lord Kitchener, in the British Empire, and his sudden death at the ripe old age at 82 years was a great shock and has caused profound grief to the nation at large for the loss of a great man as well as a great fighter.

Earl Roberts leaves a wife and two daughters. His only son was killed in the South African war.

BRITISH WARSHIP "AUDACIOUS" DISABLED

Another British warship, the super-dreadnought Audacious has either been sunk or is being repaired. The Audacious either struck a mine or was torpedoed in the North sea about two weeks ago, according to news that has just leaked out. There was only one fatality, other vessels saving the crews.

The Latest News

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HARD TIMES PRICE LIST

Your attention is respectfully invited to the following Grocery prices:

PRICE LIST:

APPLES

Apples No. 1, per box \$1.25

BAKING POWDER

Tuxedo, 1 lb. tin \$.20
" 2 1-2 lb. tin .45
" 5 lb. tin .75

Eggo, 1 lb. tin .20

Eggo, 2 1-2 lb. tin .45

BISCUITS

Biscuits, per pkg. 22 1-2c
15 lb. Box \$1.50

BROOMS

Brooms, each \$.45

BRAN

Bran, per cwt. \$ 1.35
" per ton 23.00

CANNED VEGETABLES

Tomatoes, per tin 12 1-2c
Tomatoes, per case \$2.90
Corn, per tin 12 1-2c
Corn, 5 tins for 55c
Corn, per case \$2.65
Peas, per tin 12 1-2c
Peas, 5 tins for 55c
Peas, per case \$2.50
Wax Beans, per tin 10c
Wax Beans, per case \$2.30
Pumpkin, per tin 12 1-2c
Pumpkin, per case \$2.90

CANNED FRUITS

Apples, per gal. 35c
Apples, per case of 6 gals. \$2.00
Peaches, per tin 22 1-2c
Pears, per tin 22 1-2c
Plums, per tin 15c
Rhubarb, per gal. tin 40c

CANNED FISH

Oysters, large tins 27 1-2c
Salmon, Clover Leaf, tin 25c
Salmon, fine pink 12 1-2c

CEREALS

R. Oats, 8 lb. sack 40c
R. Oats 20 lb. sack 95c
R. Oats, 40 lb. sacks \$1.85

Wheatlets, 9 lb. sack 45c

Grape-Nuts, per pkg. 15c

Puffed Rice, per pkg. 15c

Puffed Wheat, per pkg. 12 12c

Shredded Wheat Biscuits per pkg. 12 1-2c

Corn Flakes, Krinkle, 7 pkgs. 50c

Cocoa, Bakers, 1-2 lb. tin 25c

Cocoa, Fry's, 1-2 lb. tin 25c

Cocoanut, featherstrip per lb. 30c

COFFEE

Tuxedo, per lb. 45c
Blue Ribbon, per lb. 40c

Brazil, 3 lbs. for \$1.00

Perfection, 3 lbs. for \$1.00

CREAM, Tins or Cased

St. Charles, per tin 12 1-2c

St. Charles, per case \$5.00

CURTS & CRANBERRIES

Currants, 1 lb. pkgs., 4 for 55c

Cranberries, per lb. 12 1-2c

EVAPORATED FRUITS

Apples, per lb. 12 1-2c

Apples, per case, 25 lbs. \$2.50

Peaches, per lb. 12 1-2c

Peaches, per case, 25 lbs. \$2.50

Prunes, 60-70 per lb. 12 1-2c

Prunes, per case, 25 lbs. \$2.50

FLOUR

Robin Hood, per cwt. \$3.75
Pantry Queen, per cwt. 3.50

Our Best, per cwt. 3.50

Economy, per cwt. 3.50

10c per cwt. less on 500 lb. lots

JAMS

Pure Strawberry and Raspberry, 5 lb. pail 80c

Other Varieties, 5 lb. pail 60c

LARD

Pure, 10 lb. pail \$1.60

Pure 5 lb. pail 85c

Pure, 3 lb. pail 50c

Compound, 10 lb. pail \$1.25

Compound, 5 lb. pail 65c

Compound, 3 lb. pail 40c

SUNDRIES

Lemons, per dozen 40c

Lantern Globes, 3 for 25c

Lamp Chimneys, 3 for 25c

Macaroni, per pkg. 10c

Macaroni, 10 lb. box 90c

Mustard, Keen's 1-4 lb. tin 15c

Mustard, Keen's 1-2 lb. tin 25c

Mapeline, per bottle 45c

Oranges, 3 dozen for \$1.00

Oranges, per case of 176 \$4.50

PICKLES, RAISINS, Etc.

White Star, sweet, gal. 90c

Red Cross, Sweet, gal. \$1.00

Red Cross, Sour, gal. 95c

Butter Parchment, per lb. 25c

Popping Corn, per lb. 10c

Raisins, seeded, per pkg. 10c

Raisins, seedless, pkg., 12 1-2c

RICE

Rice, 4 lbs. for 25c

Rice, 50 lb. sack for \$2.40

SALT

Table, 3 lb. bags., 4 for 25c

Table, 50 lb. bag for 85c

Coarse, 50 lb. bag for 75c

SOAP

Fels Naptha, 3 bars for 25c

Fels Naptha, carton of 10 bars for 75c

Sunlight per bar 5c

Sunlight, 22 bars for \$1.00

Gold-n West or Royal Crown, 2 cartons for 45c

WASHING POWDERS

G. West Washing Powder 2 for 45c

Old Dutch Cleanser 10c

Beat-sol Cleanser, 4 for 25c

STAR CH

Silver Gloss, per pkg. 12 1-2c

Liberty Gloss, per pkg. 10c

Corn Starch, 3 pkgs. 25c

SUGAR

Granulated, 20 lb. sack \$1.70

Granulated, 100 lb. sack \$8.40

Yellow, 3 lbs. for 25c

SYRUP

5 lb. tin for 40c

10 lb. tin for 75c

SHORTS

Shorts, per cwt. \$ 1.50

Shorts, per ton \$27.50

TEA

Salada, reg. 40c, 2 lbs. 75c

Blue Ribbon, 2 lbs. for 75c

VINEGAR

Alberta's Best, per bottle 20c

Holbrook's, per bottle 25c

Compare these prices with any mail order house in Western Canada, and be convinced that you can buy cheaper in Didsbury than elsewhere. Careful attention to be given to every order that all customers will be satisfied.

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Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable
—act surely and
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Liver, Cure
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ache,
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etc., and Indigestion. They do their duty.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature

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MRS. NEWLYWED SAYS—

"I can't imagine how you
manage to be dressed by the
time your husband comes
home on a washday."

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"I use an Eddy "Globe"
Washboard and an Eddy Indurated Fibreware Tub which
keeps the water warm a long
time."—No fear of rust.

BUT BE SURE THEY'RE

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If you are OUT OF SORTS, "BUN DOWN," GOT THE BLUES, CHRONIC HEADACHE, CHRONIC STOMACHACHE, CHRONIC WEAVERS, CHRONIC ULCERS, CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, PILLS, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON THESE TOPICS & WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW ENGLISH REMEDY. DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS. FREE. No follow up dealers. No obligations. DR. LE CLERC & CO., 18, HAMPTON ROAD, LONDON, ENGL. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

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BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD, THANKS TO

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PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

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By Cutler's Blistering Pills. Low Price, fresh, ready prepared by Western physicians because they are best where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-cent price. Blistering Pills \$1.00. We say, "Inject, but Cutler's best."

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Want Canadian Wheat and Oats
Advises have been received
that large supplies of Canadian wheat
and oats will be required by Switzerland
during the war, both for domestic
use.

Four million dollars' worth of Canadian wheat were bought by Switzerland last year, and there is every indication that this will be increased if the supply is available.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

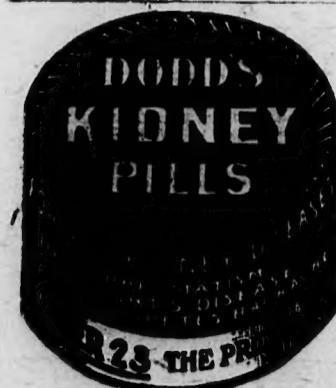
Willie—Say, teacher, tomorrow's my birthday.
Teacher—Why, what a strange coincidence! It's mine, too!"

Willie—Well, gee! How'd you ever get so much bigger in me, then?—American School Board Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Willie—Paw, why is an after-dinner speech called a toast?

Paw—Because it is usually so dry, by son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



W. N. U. 1025

Tribute to German Doctors

In the course of a letter, dated September 16, an English lady resident at Ostend writes:

"Tonight some stray men from the Duke of Wellington's regiment who were at Mons, awfully cut off, came in here, and we had a long talk with them. Some of them were in the Dorset regiment, and the others in the Duke of Wellington's, and in the territorial battalion of that regiment. — happens to be lieutenant, so it made quite a meeting. We spotted their accent at once.

"They have been stripped of their rifles, etc., by the Germans, who then let them go. One of the men says the Germans have orders to treat the English wounded with tenderness, so the German doctors have done a great deal for our wounded. These men say that after Mons all our wounded would have died but for the German doctors.

"A Belgian lieutenant came into this restaurant for lunch who has been through seventeen engagements and still is not wounded."

A letter has been received from Captain J. B. George, of the Royal Irish regiment, who was reported as missing and badly wounded, stating that he is in a Red Cross hospital at Mons. He adds:

"I had bad luck. I was knocked out in the first half hour. I was two days in a German hospital. They could not have treated me better had I been the crown prince, from the lowest orderly to the senior medical officer. I hope you will tell this to anyone who is running down the Germans."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cataract that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable, all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

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Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Flogging in the German Navy
In the month of August the German cruiser Magdeburg ran ashore in the Baltic and fell into the hands of the Russians. When her new owners searched her a singular discovery was made. It is thus described in a dispatch from Petrograd, dated Sept. 3, appearing in the London Morning Post:

"Considerable sensation has been created here by discoveries made on board the German cruiser Magdeburg, that was blown up after going ashore at the entrance of the Finnish Gulf. Among the articles lying on the decks on the after-part, where boats were lowered for the majority of the crew to escape on the accompanying destroyers, were several specimens of the old 'cat of nine tails.' When the Russian authorities went through the ship they found one of these instruments in every officer's cabin, and all bore signs of long, and, in some cases, hard usage.

"These curious attributes of naval rank are all alike in having a handle eight inches long, with a loop for the wrist. From the other end depend nine leather thongs of formidable appearance, nearly as thick as the little finger, and twelve inches long. In each case the officer's name was inscribed on the handle. These 'cats' were handed round for press inspection last night at the Naval General Staff headquarters. Those left lying on deck had apparently played their habitual part in speeding up the German 'Jackies' during the nervous operation of lowering the boats to escape from the cruiser lying comfortably afloat. It is considered here that the little instruments tell a most interesting and significant story of the procedure on board the ships of the Royal German Navy, and provide yet another illustration of the systematic savagery of that Germanism dating from 1870, which has replaced the good old culture of an earlier and better Germany.

"The public are also to have an opportunity of inspecting these latest-discovered instruments of Prussian culture."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Dum-Dum" Bullets

The origin of the name of these hateful tools of warfare, is to be sought in India. They were first made at the arsenal in Dum-Dum, a town and military station about four miles northeast of Calcutta. Their peculiarity is that the leaden cones of steel or nickle clad bullets is exposed at the point so that they spread out on striking, making a large, jagged dangerous wound. In actual practice any military bullet may be made into a dum-dum by nicking the covering slightly at the apex, so that the heavier leaden interior may burst its sheath at the moment of impact. Both the French and British authorities have given a prompt denial to the Kaiser's statement that their troops used these dum-dum bullets in the present war. The use of these bullets was condemned at the Hague Conference, though some nations refused to agree to discontinue their use.

"And have you a nice teacher?"
"Yes; but she's awful wicked."
"How?"
"She tells us Bible stories on weekdays!"—The School.

Visitor—Will the boss be back after lunch?
Office Boy—No, that's what he went out after.

NO ALUM



Clays Laboratory

The clays laboratory which is now being equipped under the department of geology at the University of Alberta, will be used not only for teaching purposes, but also for the physical testing of clays, one of the chief natural products of the province. The samples sent to the laboratory will be tested to discover the exact type of article which can best be manufactured from them, whether common brick, fire brick, tile, sewer pipe, porcelain ware, earthenware or china. Until recently most of the clays found in Alberta have been tested in the east. The presence, in the centre of the province, of a fully equipped laboratory of this kind, should greatly help to develop an industry, the materials for which lie so ready to hand. The Geological Survey have begun an examination of the clays found in the western provinces and it is intended that the laboratories will make a more systematic study of the clay resources within the province.

Could Hardly Live For Asthma.—

Writes one man who after years of suffering has found complete relief through Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Now he knows how needless has been his suffering. This matchless remedy gives sure help to all afflicted with asthma. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it brings the help so long needed. Every dealer has it or can get it for you from his wholesaler.

The Russian People

A feature of the world struggle is the serious and excited temper of the Russian people, an utter contrast to the indifference or aversion with which they regarded the war with Japan. That was an adventure into which the government blundered in carrying out a policy in which the people took no interest; this is a fight of the people. The wonderful scene at Moscow at the opening of hostilities showed that "the most religious people in Europe" entered upon the war as an act of religion.

Baby Eczema Becomes Chronic

Causing Great Suffering and Anxiety
—Prompt Relief and Cure by
Dr. Chase's Ointment

This is one reason why every mother should know about Dr. Chase's Ointment, since it is an unfailing cure for all itching skin diseases.

Mrs. F. Clarke, Belmont, Mass., writes: "My baby had eczema on her ear. The sore was very bad, and nothing seemed to do her much good. Hearing of the remarkable cures Dr. Chase's Ointment was making, we sent for some, and after the third application the sore began to heal. I am glad to say that it is quite well now, and we give the credit to Dr. Chase's Ointment. We cannot recommend this preparation too highly."

Here is another letter, which tells of the cure of a five-weeks-old baby: Mrs. Wallace Mingan, River John Road, Colchester County, N.S., writes: "My little girl took eczema when she was five weeks old. Though a doctor treated her until she was nearly a year old, she got no better. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this treatment completely cured her."

May Naturalize on Compliance

Owing to the doubt existing among judges as to the proper course to pursue, the justice department will issue a ruling that, notwithstanding the war, Germans and Austrians may take out Canadian naturalization papers if they have been in the country three years and complied with the legal requirements.

"There is one respect," said Curran, "in which fishing is a good deal safer than hunting."

"How is that?" queried Cushman.

"Well," explained Curran, "we don't make any fatal mistakes hooking up men who happen to look like fish, do we?"—New York Times.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are made according to a formula in use nearly a century ago among the Indians, and learned from them by Dr. Morse. Though repeated attempts have been made, by physicians and chemists, it has been found impossible to improve the formula or the pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a household remedy throughout the world for Constipation and all Kidney and Liver troubles. They act promptly and effectively, and

"And have you a nice teacher?"
"Yes; but she's awful wicked."
"How?"
"She tells us Bible stories on weekdays!"—The School.

Visitor—Will the boss be back after lunch?

Office Boy—No, that's what he went out after.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A gentleman was walking through the negro portion of an American town, when he came across a woman unmercifully beating a little boy.

"Here, my good woman," he said, seizing her by the arm, "you must not do that. What has he done, anyway?"

"Mustn't do that? What has he done?" ejaculated the enraged negro.

"If you want to know, he's been and left de chicken house do' open, and all dem chickens got out."

"Well, that is not so serious," said the gentleman, soothingly; "chickens always come home to roost."

"Come home!" snorted the woman; "dem chickens will all go home!"

Ethel—I do so love football.

Betty—I don't. I detest it. Jack's gone and got his collarbone broken, and I can't put my head on his shoulder for a month.—Boston Transcript.

"Dr. Smith and Jinks are going to operate on Hawkins."

"Necessary?"

"Yes. Dr. Jinks wants a new car, and Dr. Smith has a heavy bill coming due."—London Opinion.

Cleanse the System

German and British Cruisers

Now that the Heligoland fight has seen British and German cruisers exchanging broadsides, naval journals are discussing the relative merits of the two national types. For years Germany has been building what the German admirals staff terms "small cruisers." These vessels can be distinguished by their bearing the names of towns—Leipzig, Karlsruhe, Emden, Magdeburg, etc.—and are all of small or moderate size, great speed and light armament. British cruisers are not standardized in the same way; but of late years the admiralty has been building a number of very fast ships, some larger, some smaller, than the German "small cruiser," but all more heavily armed. The German ships are all armed with the 4.1 inch gun, a weapon which fires a 35-pound shell, and probably can be discharged with great rapidity. The British 4-inch gun is a lighter weapon; the earlier "marks" fire a 25-pound shell, and the projectile from the later patterns weighs 31 pounds. The British cruisers, however, usually mount 6-inch guns as well as the 4-inch weapons, and the 6-inch shell weighs 100 pounds.

THE FALL WEATHER

HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How Von Buelow Fell

One of the special correspondents at Ostend has learned the exact circumstances surrounding the death of General von Buelow at the battle of Haelen.

At this battle a lad of 18, standing alone in a mass of dead, saw about 800 yards distant an officer studying a map. The youngster crawled quickly amongst the corpses of his comrades until he was within 400 yards of the officer. Then he took careful aim and fired. The officer fell dead. Rushing up to the body the Belgian discovered to his surprise that it was that of General von Buelow.

Taking off the General's boots and donning his uniform he managed to pass through the German lines. As he approached the Belgian army he discarded the German helmet and put on his own cap in fear that he might be shot.

Subsequent examination of von Buelow's garment led to German notes to the value of 135,000 francs being found in the vest pocket, and this money King Albert has turned over to the Red Cross organization. In his jacket was a secret pocket containing memoranda full of interesting details about the battlefield and the future intentions of the Germans.

On hearing of the lad's brave deed King Albert, after presenting him with the dead general's horse and pocketbook, gave him on the spot the Order of the Knight of Leopold.

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Paramelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

Industrial Laboratory

Mr. J. Kelso, M.Sc. (Queen's) has been appointed engineer of tests in the industrial laboratory just opened at the University of Alberta. Mr. Kelso has for several years operated the Kelso testing laboratories in Calgary, and has been for some time chemist for the Canada Cement Co. In the new laboratory he will have charge of the industrial work, which includes the testing of all kinds of industrial products. The resources of the laboratory will be at the disposal not only of manufacturers in cement and clays, and of workers in coal, oil and gas, but also of such establishments as tanneries, packing plants, sugar factories, canneries, etc.

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"Well, that is not so serious," said the gentleman, soothingly; "ch

BIG SLAUGHTER

LADIES COATS AT BIG REDUCTIONS. MUST BE SOLD
MEN'S READY MADE CLOTHES AWAY DOWN. WE NEED THE MONEY

DON'T FORGET TO GET SOME OF MY GOOD APPLES

McIntosh Red are nice and juicy

Our stock is nice, clean and new

Yours for Value,

A. G. STUDER

DIDSURY MEAT MARKET



"Oh! I Forgot!"

"So you did and if wife hadn't tied that string round your finger you wouldn't have the meat for dinner." Select what you want and we will send it right up.

A DAILY MEAT ORDER would be a good idea. You wouldn't need the reminder on your finger then. Try it.

G. C. MORTIMER, Prop.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Pursuant to section 73 of the Rural Municipality Act, I hereby call a meeting of the electors of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 at AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL HALL, OLDS, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1914, AT 3 P.M., for the discussion of Municipal Affairs. H. E. PEARSON, Reeve

MEATS! MEATS! MEATS!

A full supply of
FRESH and CURED MEATS
ALWAYS ON HAND

We pay highest market prices for Hides and Poultry
All orders delivered promptly. Terms Cash or Produce

A. CHASER
Located in Jones Bros. Store.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

STRONG & DOWLER of Calgary, wish to announce to the Public of Didsbury and District that they have leased the Maple Leaf Flour Mill Elevator, and are now in a position to

Purchase Your Grain at Highest Prices Possible
by the Load or Carload

B. E. SPINK, Manager

Come to the

Patriotic Concert

in the

OPERA HOUSE

on

Friday Night

Good Singing Good Music

Adults 35c, Children 15c

AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

Fred. Winship, who has been making his home with Mr. C. H. Myers, west of town, had the misfortune to sustain a double fracture of the right leg on Thursday last, caused by a horse falling on him. He was taken to the home of Mr. J. A. Ruby and Dr. Weart is attending him.

T. E. Reed of Calgary, one of the general agents for the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co., has kindly consented to render two solos at the Patriotic concert on Friday night. Mr. Reed is reported to be an exceptionally good singer and will be well worth hearing.

The Metropolitan Orchestra and Concert Co. which appears here November 30th, is undoubtedly the very best musical organization that has ever toured western Canada. By special arrangement we have been able to procure this talented organization for one performance only and all lovers of music should certainly avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing them.

Another series of war pictures are to be shown at the Moving Picture Opera House on Friday and Saturday nights of this week. The management has secured some fine pictures at great trouble and expense and it is hoped that the public will show their appreciation by attending in large numbers. One set of these pictures show the great Canadian War Camp and another Belgians de-

fending Louvain, besides a large number of other fine pictures.

A very pleasant evening was spent on Monday evening when the members of the Young Ladies' Bible class of the Ev. Sunday School entertained the Young Men's Bible class. The officers of the Sunday School and Rev. L. P. Amacher and Mr. D. Dippel, the teachers of the classes respectively, were present. The entertainment consisting of a programme and progressive games, followed by lunch, contributed very largely toward the fostering of a spirit of fellowship.

The annual Convention and Conference of the Mennonite church of Didsbury will be held on the following dates: Wednesday, November 25th, Sunday school convention; Thursday, November 26th, Ministerial Convention; Friday and Saturday, November 27th and 28th will be the Conference session and on Monday and Tuesday, November 30th and December 1st the Holiness Association of Alberta and Saskatchewan will hold their convention. Rev. J. S. Daum is President of the convention. A number of speakers will be present. Everybody invited and will be made welcome at all these services.

MARRIED

SADDLER - MARSHALL - On Monday evening, November 16th, 1914, by Rev. L. P. Amacher, at the Evangelical parsonage, Didsbury, Miss M. A. Marshall of Innisfail, to W. R. Saddler of Markerville.

BUSINESS LOCALS

SC A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

M. Mecklenburg, M. A., the eye specialist will be at the Rosebud hotel, Didsbury, on Wednesday, December 2nd. Consult him for your eye troubles.

THE Maple Leaf Flour Mills are now prepared to grind Rye Flour and Graham or whole wheat. Price per 96 lbs., \$3.00; 49 lbs., \$1.55. This is genuine Rye flour. Try our Maple Leaf Patent.

THE Wawanesa Fire Insurance Co. have appointed G. B. Sexsmith their agent to represent them in the Didsbury district. This is the largest and best farmers insurance company in Western Canada, their rate is \$1.10 per hundred for term of 3 years. Live stock and farm insurance only.

FOR SALE - New unused Victor Gramophone. Cheap for cash or will trade for poultry. W. R. Stokes, Didsbury.

FOR SALE - Tables, good steel range with reservoir, oak hall rack, oak bookcase, oak writing desk, oak chiffonier, brass bed springs and mattress, white iron beds, iron beds, single and double, cots and mattresses, washing machine, rocking chairs, arm chairs, plain chairs, laundry stove, pillows, extra mattresses, wheelbarrow, and other articles too numerous to mention. Various tables taken in exchange. 500 bushels potatoes wanted. These articles must be disposed of as we need the room. F. R. BULLS, Rosebud Hotel.

COAT FOUND - On the south road at the Gore, east of town, a brown and black fur coat. Owner can have same by identifying coat and paying for this advertisement.

BLACK fur coat left at the office of Mr. G. B. Sexsmith. Owner can secure same by applying to Pioneer office and paying for this advertisement.